CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 419 EVERY WEDNESDAY. MARCH 5, 1969 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

"Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader, Put Forth in Theses Correct Path for Final Solution Of Rural Question under Socialism...."

World People Highly Praise "Theses" on 5th Anniversary of Its Publication

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme of our Party authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, is evoking ever greater repercussions upon the world people as the days go by.

"This Theses Is Precious Document Making Great Contribution to Int'l Communist Movement...."

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world revolution, is a guiding compass and a great programme which the peoples of all the countries building socialism and communism and all the revolutionary peoples of the world should and must maintain in the solution of the rural question.

So stressed **Alluicio Berano**, a Brazilian public figure in Havana, in connection with the fifth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He said he was deeply impressed while studying this great work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

He went on:

This historic document is a great programme which scientifically analyses and generalizes the tremendous successes and rich experiences attained in the building of a socialist countryside in Korea and concretely expounds the basic principles and ways for successfully solving the rural question under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, put forth in the theses a correct path for the final solution of the rural question under socialism which no one had ever indicated in the world.

His work is of great practical significance not only for the countries building a socialist economy but for the countries which desire to get out of the backward conditions like Brazil.

Therefore, this theses is a precious document making a great contribution to the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle in the world.

We visited Korea the year before the publication of the theses. At that time, we were greatly moved seeing the enormous changes that had taken place in the countryside of Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. We felt that one should build socialism like in Korea if one wants to.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean people, indicated the most correct road for the solution of the rural question, a difficult and complex question in the building of socialism, on the basis of a deep study of these great changes registered in Korea, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*.

In the theses, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung gives the conviction of victory in the revolution to our Latin American revolutionaries fighting against the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and teaches us clear ways for solving the rural question in our countries after the triumph of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated in the theses the basic principles of the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas,

Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way,

Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

The basic principles of the solution of the rural question indicated by him are a programmatic compass, of which no principle can be omitted.

We are convinced that any country can completely solve the agricultural questions, if it steadfastly maintain these principles and implement them.

Studying the theses, we pay once again our respect to him for having put forth such pre-eminent work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is, indeed, a theoretician of genius, practical activist and outstanding leader of the world revolution.

The realities of Korea today prove the justness of the theses authored by him and give a great inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

In order to build a countryside in Brazil like in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we will wage more powerfully the revolutionary struggle for overthrowing U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

After the victory of our revolution, we will solve the rural question in Brazil, taking the precious propositions elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the theses as the guiding compass.

"This Historic Work of Comrade Kim Il Sung Enriched Treasure-House of Marxist-Leninist Theory on Rural Question"

The Pakistani Paper "EVENING STAR" said:

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" authored by Premier Kim Il Sung is a Marxist-Leninist programme of rural construction for the final solution of the peasants and agricultural questions under socialism, a milestone illumining a bright future and a mighty weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

All the successes registered in Korea are the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our times.

The theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a mighty programme for the solution of the rural question in the countries which were once backward colonial and feudal countries and a classic document of international significance.

With a practical example, Premier Kim Il Sung is brilliantly embodying the programme in Korea.

The theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an excellent document of great practical significance not only for the countries building socialist economy but also for all the countries which desire to get rid of backwardness.

Rozar Coulibaly, Representative of the All-African Trade Union Federation, said:

The countryside of Korea continues advancing.

Premier Kim Il Sung thoroughly carried out the land reform and, after the completion of co-operativization, he had powerfully pushed ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas by setting forth the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." This is an entirely just policy.

Fofana Ibrahima, Representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers Conference, who attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Republic said: Only when we advance along the path indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" can we free the peasants from hard toil and eliminate the class distinction.

Only such revolution is a true revolution, I consider.

It is in Korea that a true revolution is under way.

As Premier Kim Il Sung correctly stressed, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions must be actively pushed on, if the distinctions between town and country are to be eliminated.

And here precedence should be given to the ideological revolution.

I am convinced that the distinctions between town and country will be eliminated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a brief period.

Sumialot Gaston, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo (L), who attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, heading a delegation of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo (L), said:

We have learned many things about the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the rural economy under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung is important not only for the Korean friends.

It is a matter of great concern for our Congolese people, too.

In the future, we will develop the agriculture of our country in the spirit of the theses.

In his statement, **Antonio Kubillo, General Secretary of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands,** said:

It is not strange that the attention of the world revolutionary people is turned to the Korean people.

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, will always throw its rays as an important practical document of Marxism-Leninism on the rural question.

This historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung enriched the treasure-house of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the rural question and boundlessly inspires the revolutionaries of the whole world.

We have learned really many things from the theses.

We are sure that the day will come when the ideas of the theses will come into bloom in our country, too.

Pointing to the achievements of the Korean people in the revolution and construction, **Premalal Kumarasiri, Head of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association,** said:

In all these great and brilliant successes we saw the ever-victorious, brilliant Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the most outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and the workers of the whole world, glittering like a jewel.

Siahalimamy Mansary, Head of the Government Friendship Delegation of Sierra Leon, said:

Premier Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great and outstanding Leader.

He is confidently leading the peasants along a road on which only victories are promised.

Korea meets her demand for food with rice she produces, how splendid!

Without economic independence there can be no political independence for any country.

I reverently wish good health and a long life to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, who is leading the Korean countryside along the shortest cut.

CLOSED SHELF

Diplomatic Ties Set Up

Personal Note from Marshal KIM IL SUNG Conveyed to Equatorial Guinea President

A friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Li Man Suk, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Congo (B), visited the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, according to a report from Santa Isabel.

During its stay in Equatorial Guinea the delegation paid a call on President Francisco Macias Nguema.

On the occasion the Head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to President Francisco Macias Nguema. The question on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level was discussed there.

During its stay the Head of the delegation had talks with Agustin Granje Molay, Acting Foreign Minister, and discussed with him about the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

After the talks an agreement was reached on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and a communique on this was signed in Santa Isabel on Jan. 30.

The communique was signed on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Li Man Suk, Head of the delegation, and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea by Agustin Granje Molay, Acting Foreign Minister. (KCNA)

Rodong Shinmoon's Editorial

"Let Us Vigorously Forge Ahead along Road of Final Solution of Agrarian Ques., Complete Victory of Socialism Illumined by Theses on Socialist Agrarian Ques."

February 25 was the fifth anniversary of the publication of the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country,"** *an outstanding document of scientific communism, by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.*

Rodong Shinmoon (the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) printed on Feb. 25 an editorial headlined "Let Us Vigorously Forge Ahead along the Road of Final Solution of Agrarian Question and Complete Victory of Socialism Illumined by the Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question."

The following is the gist of the editorial:

The editorial says:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had led the revolution and construction to continued upswing and victory by putting forth original, wise lines and policies at each stage of the development of our revolution, propounded the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** under the historic conditions in which the socialist transformation was completed in an all-round way and the rural question was newly laid on the order of the day, thus indicating a clear-cut road for the final solution of the rural question before our Party and people, and opening up a new, bright vista in socialist and communist construction.

The past five years during which our people have fought upholding the theses are the days of the full-significant struggle for rooting out the historic backwardness of the rural areas and building a richer and stronger, civilized socialist countryside equipped with modern technique, by vigorously stepping up the revolution in the countryside without interruption and the days of the glorious struggle for brilliantly realizing the great conception of the Leader for working-classizing the peasantry, industrializing agriculture and communizing the countryside.

Thanks to the wise leadership and deepest solicitude of the Leader, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been forcefully pushed ahead in our countryside during this period, the guidance to and management of the rural economy improved, and the guidance of the Party and state of the working class to the countryside and the assistance of town and industry strengthened in an over-all way.

As a result, the class alliance between the working class and the peasantry has been strengthened, the contacts between industry and agriculture, between town and country further closed, and socialism is in full bloom in our countryside under the bright sun rays of the theses.

The publication of the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung was indeed an event of great historic significance in the life of our people and in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

With the publication of this historic theses, the basic question as to how to build a socialist countryside and how to lead the peasants to communism was clarified anew and the first complete scientific elucidation was made of the socialist rural question. Consequently we became able to advance with conviction along the untrodden road.

The **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country,"** which illumined in a clear-cut and deep-going way the road of socialist and communist construction in the countryside, the road of finally solving the peasant and agricultural question, is a great agricultural programme of the proletarian dictatorship in the period of transition and a classic Marxist-Leninist document on the building of socialist countryside.

On the basis of a deep-going analysis of and keen penetration into the socio-economic relations and class relations in the countryside after the socialist transformation and the law of socialist and communist construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung newly expounded in a Marxist-Leninist way and systematically formulated the essence of the socialist rural question, its historic place and the basic principles and ways for its solution. With this the peasant question and agricultural question to which the founders of Marxism-Leninism directed so deep attention were given a perfect theoretical and practical elucidation and the concrete course along which human society will go over to classless society, eliminating the class distinction between the working class and peasantry and the distinction between the town and country was made clear for the first time.

Herein lies the immortal historic contribution of the theses to the development of scientific communism and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

The ideas, theories and lines including the question of carrying through the revolution in the countryside in the three domains of ideology, technique and culture in particular after the triumph of socialism, the question of the Party and state of the working class bearing full responsibility for the development of socialist co-operative economy and the life of the socialist working peasants and the question of turning co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people while strengthening the leading role of the latter and the question of establishing the regional unified leading unit and base in the construction of socialist countryside, which Comrade Kim Il Sung newly elucidated along with the over-all elucidation of the socialist rural question—these constitute a valuable contribution to developing and completing the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist and communist construction and enriching practical experience of the international communist movement.

The **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, another outstanding theoretical and practical example in socialist and communist construction, clearly shows his firm stand of *Juche*, scientific foresight and bold sweep of solving all the questions arising in the revolution and construction in an original way not being wedded to any existing formula and experience and reflects his resolute revolutionary stand to thoroughly carry out the revolution till the accomplishment of the cause of communism and a high sense of responsibility for and fidelity to the historic duty of the working class to lead the millions of peasants to communism.

The **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** published by Comrade Kim Il Sung struck its historic roots and firm foundation during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is the summation and consummation of his great ideas, outstanding theories and lines for the solution of the rural question which have been brilliantly embodied and won victories through the practices in the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction after the Liberation.

Herein lie the invincible great might of the theses and its powerful magnetic power grasping the hearts of the people.

Today a large number of the world revolutionary peoples highly praise the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung as a "scientific document giving a solution to the fundamental question of socialist and communist construction," "classic document of international significance" and "the greatest document of modern history comparable to the communist manifesto" and draw great inspiring strength from it.

The great ideas of the theses are being brilliantly embodied in our land today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, putting forth the basic principles for the socialist rural construction:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas,

Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way,

Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

One of the basic ideas running through the theses is to push ahead with the revolution in the countryside without interruption after the completion of socialist co-operativization and to thoroughly carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in particular.

Expounding in a scientific way the source and character of the distinction between the town and country under socialism and stressing that in order to eliminate it, it is imperative to thoroughly carry out the revolution continuously to liquidate the historic backwardness of the countryside left over by the old society, relying on the development of the industry and town, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization."

Along the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has powerfully pushed ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a unified process, while holding fast to the principle of placing the ideological revolution ahead of all other work in the countryside.

Under the leadership of the Party the ideological revolution has been powerfully advanced and the political and ideological influence of the working class further intensified in the countryside with the result that a new change is taking place in the political and ideological traits of the peasants.

As a result of the energetic progress of the political and ideological work among the peasants, the system of the unitary ideology of the Party of firmly arming themselves only with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the policies of our Party, their embodiment, and resolutely fighting for the victory of our revolutionary cause along the road indicated by him has been firmly established among our peasants today.

The class consciousness and revolutionary preparedness of the peasants are being heightened as never before and the collective spirit and communist way of living and working in a revolutionary way, helping and pulling each other along are being brought into fuller play among them.

The technical and cultural level of the peasants is rapidly rising and the large-scale cultural construction is under way in the countryside and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been fortified still further.

Since the publication of the theses, our agriculture has taken the road of steady development in accordance with the law of socialist economy, not affected by natural or weather conditions or fortuitous elements.

Especially, our country brought in unprecedentedly rich harvests even under the extremely unfavourable conditions of the greatest flood in 100 years and a long spell of drought. The total output of grain in our country increased by 16 per cent in 1967 compared with the previous year and by 11 per cent again last year as against 1967 and an epochal upsurge was brought also in all domains of agricultural production —grain, meat, fruit, silk cocoons and so forth.

In the past period the system of our socialist rural economy had made a rapid progress thanks to the leadership of the Party and working class, the powerful assistance of the socialist state industry and the devoted struggle of the co-operative farmers.

Our Party has seen to it by all

(Continued on page 3)

Shown is a view of the richer and civilized socialist countryside of the DPRK which is prospering and developing along the road indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

IN DEFENCE OF THE HEADQUARTERS

By Han Ik Soo

From Mt. Hungtou more than 2,000 meters above the sea-level one can overlook the Shueling Peak and Mt. Sandengfang in the north and command a picturesque view of Mt. Potae and many other mountains and peaks, high and low, deep ravines and dense forests of Korea in the southeast.

The most attractive of them is sacred Mt. Baekdu soaring like a giant at the northern tip of the fatherland. The dense primeval forests of Mt. Sobaek, the Byogae-bong Peak and Chong-bong Peak are within hailing distance.

It was early in the winter of 1936 that we came to Mt. Hungtou which, so near to the father-land, was dearer to us.

At that time in areas around Heihsiatzukou and Mt. Hungtou there were many secret camps set up after Marshal Kim Il Sung came to the southwestern region of Mt. Baekdu.

Here was the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army where Marshal Kim Il Sung was. With these areas as the base, Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out new plans of operations for the guerrilla units and personally organized and led the work of expanding the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the work of guiding the revolutionary organizations in the homeland as well.

Many political workers, changing their military uniform into the garb of worker or peasant, were dispatched from here to different parts.

Thus, the base here in Mt. Baekdu became the heart of the Korean revolution in those days and the Korean revolution entered the stage of a great upsurge on the basis of the revolutionary lines and strategic lines laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Greatly upset by the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area of Mt. Baekdu and the subsequent rapid growth of the revolutionary forces, the Japanese imperialists hurriedly held the so-called "Tumen talks" of the Governor-General of Korea and the Commander of the Kanto Army in October 1936. Then they sought frantically to "stamp out" our revolutionary forces by concentrating their forces and "mopping up" the Headquarters where Marshal Kim Il Sung was— the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution. To this end the enemy launched "winter punitive operations" that year, massing a large force of the puppet Manchurian army and police in addition to the Japanese imperialist regular army of aggression.

It was at this very time that the well-known story of "Japanese scoundrels have suffered mass destruction in Mt. Hungtou" was built.

One day in February 1937, Marshal Kim Il Sung went to a secret camp in Mt. Baekdu for a meeting. Prior to his departure, he instructed in detail the commanding personnel staying in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou to further strengthen the guard of the secret camps.

Upon his instructions, a unit under the command of Comrade Oh Jung Hup went to the second secret camp in Heihsiatzukou to guard against the enemy and some 20 comrades led by the commander of the fouth company were left in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou to defend it.

Those staying in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, as Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed, hardened the deep snow lying in piles to make temporary "trenches of snow," and cut trees and planted them deep into the thick snow in the spots which offered a poor concealment as they were sparsely wooded. This made them look just like a natural forest.

Then water-tight guard was organized.

At the time Comrade Paek Hak Rim and I, together with other men of the guard unit, escorted Comrade Commander to the meeting place.

Comrade Commander returned from the meeting to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou on the afternoon of February 14, 1937, the fourth day after his departure.

When the fourth company commander was reporting Marshal Kim Il Sung on the situation during his absence, shots abruptly sounded at the sentry post. Immediately a guerrilla rushed in and reported Comrade Commander that a large enemy force was coming along the ridge of the mountain.

Our sentries could not spot in time the enemy because of heavy snowstorm and were fighting a hard battle.

Things became tense.

Upon receiving the report Marshal Kim Il Sung said it was sure that the enemy was coming from Erhtaokang, and ordered us to make prompt preparations for action, and to climb the ridge along which the enemy was coming and take up the southern ridge of Mt. Hungtou.

His forecast proved right. Those who appeared at the sentry post turned out to be an enemy's "punitive force" some 500 strong which was coming from Erhtaokang.

At this time our main force was in the direction of the second secret camp and our force remaining in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou was only some 20, all told, including men of the guard unit and orderlies.

Nevertheless, our determination to guard Comrade Commander was firm as never before.

Our comrades took up the designated place and followed the movements of the enemy with a sharp eye. Their faces were beaming with a resolve to fight a decisive battle. They examined again and again each handgrenade and bullet in order to hit the enemy more swiftly and precisely.

Some comrades buried under the snow their belongings that might encumber them in case of emergency.

(We should guard Comrade Kim Il Sung, Leader of our revolution and Commander even at the cost of our lives! Let's defend with our lives our Headquarters, the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution!) Each of us made such a firm resolve.

Indeed, our hearts were full of a conviction that we could break through any difficulties and ordeals as Marshal Kim Il Sung, national hero and great Leader of the revolution, led the Korean people in the van of the revolution, and that the Korean revolution would be victorious only under his leadership.

The sentries were continuously beating the enemy, moving from place to place. The enemies were drawing near through the snow. They wore white camouflages and had their rifle barrels in white bandage.

Comrade Commander studied every movement of the enemy and read the fighting spirit full of confidence in each face of our comrades. Then he called the company commander to him.

He issued a new order, smiling all over his face. As we looked at Comrade Commander who was perfectly calm and collected, our hearts were filled with a boundless trust in him and confidence in victory.

It was clear that Comrade Commander had already thought out a plan of operations to frustrate the enemy's reckless, desperate attempt and annihilate him.

...Clear the way for the enemy. And order the comrades at the sentry post to withdraw from there. Let them first descend along the ridge of the mountain for a while so as to make the enemy see them and then come down to the gorge by a round about way.

The order of Comrade Commander was intended to lure the enemy troops into an unforked path on the steep ridge on which a single mis-step would make the enemy tumble into the deep snow in a twinkle to wipe them out there, and to drive those enemies who would still attack us into the gorge to annihilate them there. When I fathomed his intention, I gained confidence and said to myself: "We can annihilate the enemy! Victory is ours!" I felt a new strength surging in me and even the white camouflage over my shoulders seemed to flap in the wind.

We, however, did not ease our strain at all. Following the movements of the enemy, we hid ourselves in the thick wood of big trees unawares to the enemy. And we spread out in a crescent shape facing the path which our sentries would come down and got ourselves fully ready for shooting.

Those enemy troops who had already climbed up the mountain madly fired at our withdrawing sentries.

Even in a snowstorm, we could distinguish the enemy's movements as clearly as we read our own palms.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

means that material, technical and financial assistance be given to the countryside, while steadily strengthening its political guidance to the countryside. Our Party and Government and directed a large portion of state investments to the development of the rural economy and rural construction every year since the publication of the theses. Thus, the nature-remaking projects and other huge capital construction were carried out, the cultural construction in the countryside was stepped up on a large scale and irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification expedited in the countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established the new system of agricultural guidance by the state organs specialized in agricultural guidance so as to solve the question of guidance and management and the question of relations of ownership in close combination and in a unified way. The practical experience proves that the new system of agricultural guidance constitutes a powerful mainstay which ensures technical guidance to agricultural production, makes the management and running of the farms effective intensifies the material and technical assistance of industry to agriculture and enables ownership by the whole people to penetrate into co-operative ownership in a broader and deeper way.

The struggle for carrying out the tasks put forth in the theses at the present stage is an inevitable demand of the struggle for discharging the historic duty of the proletarian dictatorship in the period of transition and an inseparable component of the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism, the editorial emphasizes and goes on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"To solve the rural question finally and raise co-operative property to the level of public property is one of the most important tasks confronting the state of the proletarian dictatorship after the triumph of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism."**

The socialist rural question is in essence the question of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants, the question of industrializing agriculture and the question of communizing the countryside in the final analysis.

To revolutionize and working-classize the peasants is the most important task in solving the socialist rural question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"At present one of the most important questions in the rural work is to revolutionize and working-classize all the workers in the domain of agriculture and farmers. To revolutionize and working-classize the workers in the domain of agriculture and farmers, it is necessary to carry out the ideological revolution first of all in the countryside. Our Party already put forth this question as an important revolutionary task in the theses on the socialist rural question."**

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the basic content in revolutionizing and working-classizing the members of society by pushing ahead with the ideological revolution is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of our Party and thoroughly establish among them the system of the unitary ideology of our Party.

The unitary ideology of our Party is precisely the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ideas of *Juche*, in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied and developed to suit the realities of Korea. It is the only guiding compass in all our revolutionary struggle and the construction work and the most valuable revolutionary ideological food for revolutionizing the masses.

The editorial puts stress on conducting the education in the Party policies in a deep-going way, making a deep study of the works and instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, intensifying the education in the revolutionary traditions of our Party among all the agricultural working people to make them Red agricultural soldiers loyal to the Leader who will defend the Leader with their lives at any time and any place, be faithful to his orders and instructions, breathe and act as the Leader does in any circumstances and devote their all to the fight for carrying out the revolutionary cause singlehearted following him.

The editorial also points to the necessity of further strengthening the communist education with the class education as its main content and the education in socialist patriotism.

The editorial continues:

The basic content of the cultural revolution is to cultivate knowledge. Hence, the work for cultivating revolutionary, technical and general knowledge should be conducted energetically and assiduously among the peasant masses. We should carry on the construction of rural modern houses in an extensive way and see to it that culture of a frugal and tidy life prevails and a revolutionary stamina overflows everywhere in our countryside.

The industrialization of agriculture is a central task of the socialist rural construction propounded in the theses along with the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants.

The industrialization of agriculture is a historic cause for realizing the great conception of the Leader, the lofty desire of the Korean Communists to emancipate from hard work the working people freed from exploitation and oppression.

The industrialization of agriculture is realized through the technical revolution in the countryside. The technical revolution itself is for realizing industrialization.

As set forth in the theses, we should powerfully propel the technical revolution in the countryside and place agricultural production on a firmer scientific and technical basis.

In implementing the historic task of the theses and in successfully carrying out the socialist rural construction as a whole it is of great importance to give fuller play to the might and superiority of the new system of agricultural guidance and improve the guidance and management of the rural economy.

After laying stress on elevating the role of the county and the leading role of the County Committee of the Party, the general staff of the county work, for the further promotion of the socialist rural construction, the editorial says:

Let us all powerfully push ahead with our grandiose onward movement towards socialism and communism by waging a vigorous struggle for translating into practice the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country,"** rallied rock-firmer around the Central Commttee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, under his tested leadership.

U.S. Imperialists, Main Warmonger, Get

Fascist Atrocities of U.S. Imperialism and Pak

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique committed a thrice-cursed atrocity of slaughtering in cold blood on Jan. 25 in prison Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

On the same day, the blood-thirsty scoundrels sentenced on cooked-up charges to death, life imprisonment and heavy penalties 30 revolutionaries including Kim Jong Tai, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party and hatched a wicked plot to massacre them wholesale.

Under these grave circumstances, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) set a period from Feb. 3 to Mar. 2 as a "Month to Struggle against the Death Sentences of Kim Jong Tai and Other Patriots of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party" and vigorously waged the struggles of the "month" on a massive scale.

All CHONGRYUN workers and Korean residents in Japan armed themselves with the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution and national unification put forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung and rose up as one in the just struggle to support and encourage South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, thus contributing toward furthering national reintegration.

In any place where Koreans are living from the northern tip of Hokkaido to the southern extremity of Kyushu, they held meetings almost every day to lay bare and condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi bandits, and on three occasions in February conducted propaganda activities on the streets, distributing hundreds of thousands of handbills and collecting signatures from Japanese people.

At the same time on Feb. 15, Koreans here affiliated with 48 prefectural headquarters of CHONGRYUN solemnly held memorial services for the late Chairman Choi Yung Do of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and were firmly resolved to wreak a bitter revenge on the enemy.

Furthermore, that day Koreans here held prefectural rallies as well as a central meeting to oppose the death sentences of Kim Jong Tai and other patriots and staged mass demonstrations against the enemy's bestial oppression of South Korean patriots.

Many compatriots under MINDAN (the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan) and South Korean tourists here could not repress their burning indignation at the fiendish brutalities perpetrated by U.S. imperialism, the human butcher and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the South Korean patriots.

By stepping up propaganda activities toward the Japanese people and the good-minded people of the world as well, CHONGRYUN workers and Koreans here brought to light the fascist suppression and unprecedented atrocities against South Korean people by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi gang before the world's people, thereby arousing unbiased public opinion among them.

Japanese political parties, trade unions and social bodies, including the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-Korea Association and the like, and several thousand of their local headquarters and chapters, and noted lawyers, scholars, men of culture and journalists issued statements denouncing the fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and strongly calling for the immediate release of the patriots, wired protest telegrams to the authorities concerned, held protest rallies and adopted resolutions to the effect that they would do everything in their power to get the imprisoned patriots released.

Broad sections of the Japanese people in all walks of life such as workers, youth and students, women and men of culture protested to the Pak Jung Hi puppet "embassy" in Tokyo against the fascist suppression, forced the staff members of the puppet "embassy" to meet them and handed over to them written protests indicting U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi hirelings for the criminal acts.

Sixty-five prominent men of culture including writer Tomoji Abe and critic Yoshio Nakano issued on Feb. 21 a joint statement, in which they flayed the U.S. and the South Korean puppet "regime" for the "case" of the United Revolutionary Party and other "cases" cooked up to suppress and stamp out South Korean patriots.

In the meantime, during the "month" the peoples of various countries of the world denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the desperate attempt to suppress and massacre the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are vigorously fighting with ardent aspirations for the liberation of South Korea and national reintegration in their hearts.

Political parties and social bodies of Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as the socialist countries, and international organizations issued statements and sent protest telegrams and written protests to the authorities concerned, in which they opposed the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and backed the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

Korean citizens here demonstrated on Feb. 15 in Tokyo against the fascist suppression in South Korea.

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued on Feb. 1 a statement in denunciation of the murderous trial of revolutionaries and patriots of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party by the enemy and its frenzied efforts to massacre them in a brutal way.

Fully supporting the just struggle of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and pungently exposing the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi lackeys, the statement called on its member organizations and all the progressive forces and personages of the world to express firm solidarity with South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by giving blows to U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world, upholding the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Both the 12th Congress of the Italian Communist Party and the 23rd Congress of the Danish Communist Party held in February respectively published statements flaying the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the fascist suppression.

The Bureau Meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Austria between Feb. 15 and 16 adopted an urgent appeal to the lawyers and peace-loving peoples of the world in connection with the unpardonable murderous acts by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

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Let's Struggle against U.S. and Japanese Imperialism!

On 50th Anniv. of March 1 Popular Uprising

EDITORIAL

March 1 fell on the 50th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, a nation-wide patriotic struggle in which the Korean people heroically fought for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

As is well known, from the first days of their occupation of Korea in 1910, the Japanese imperialists imposed an unprecedented fascist military rule on the whole of the country, converting it into a dark land of oppression and terror.

The Korean people who had defended their fatherland against the foreign aggressors, rose up in a nation-wide anti-Japanese patriotic struggle on March 1, 1919, finding intolerable their shameful life as colonial slaves.

Broad sections of the Korean people, workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals who rose up in the struggle in all parts of the country, shouted, "Long live Korean independence!" "Japanese army and Japanese, go home!" and so on, in the teeth of the barbarous suppressive measures taken by the Japanese imperialist military police and police, and went so far as to storm and destroy Japanese imperialist colonial ruling organs, executing the oppressors.

The March 1 Popular Uprising went down as a significant event in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Our Korean nation showed to the world mankind through the March 1 Movement that the Korean nation was alive and it did not want the life of a ruined nation but was filled with the spirit of fighting to the end and winning this struggle for freedom and independence."

After the March 1 Popular Uprising, the working class gradually came to stand in the van of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Although they dealt severe blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the March 1 Popular Uprising and subsequent struggles, the Korean people failed to achieve their lofty aspiration after the independence of the fatherland.

Their aspiration became a reality when Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, organized in person the anti-Japanese armed struggle in 1930s and led it to a great victory.

The 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle brought about an epochal turning point in the development of the national liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea and enabled the Korean people to win a historic victory, that is, the liberation of the fatherland.

After the August 15, 1945 Liberation, the Korean people, inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, successfully liquidated all sorts of poverty and social unequality for good and built an independent, prospering strong socialist power on Korean soil, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the repected and beloved Leader.

However, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony and a huge military base of the U.S. imperialists who replaced the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers. It is now a dark land where poverty, massacre and terror prevail. Moreover, revived under the positive patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists have reinvaded South Korea with the view to regaining their old position there, bringing fresh misfortunes and tribulations to the South Korean people.

As a result, the present-day South Korea is a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism where national and class contradictions continue further to sharpen.

Looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, as the sun of the Korean nation and regarding the northern half of the DPRK as a beacon of hope, the South Korean people have staunchly fought against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the nation-selling treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The March 24-June 3 Struggle of 1964, the August Struggle of 1965, the anti-"June 8 election" struggle of 1967 and other struggles which involved South Koreans in all walks of life, gave severe blows to the enemy.

Under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are frantically engaged in the new war provocation machinations and fascist suppressive campaigns, the South Korean people, upholding the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation, are stubbornly carying out various forms of struggles including armed struggles.

Terrified at the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are still more madly conducting murderous trials of South Korean patriots including members of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, in an attempt to suppress and stamp out the South Korean patriotic forces.

Together with the peoples of the whole world who value justice and truth, we scathingly condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their fascist suppressive brutalities and demand unconditional, immediate release of the imprisoned South Korean patriots.

Today, the struggles which the South Korean people are waging against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and for accomplishment of national reintegration, are winning the fervent support and encouragement of all the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the whole world.

Korean citizens in Japan are rising as one in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle in order to oppose the aggressive machinations of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and their stooges and realize an independent unification of the fatherland and are doing everything within their power to support the fighting South Korean patriotic people.

The Korean people can never pardon U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique who have obstructed the unification of the fatherland and imposed all kinds of misfortunes and tribulations upon the South Korean people.

Invincible is the might of the North and South Korean people who are receiving the outstanding guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed commander. The Korean people will certainly accomplish an independent unification of the fatherland by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Out of S. Korea and Asia at Once

Jung Hi Clique Fully Laid Bare during "Month"

(Continued from page 4)

The Algerian National Liberation Front Party set a period from Feb. 17 to Feb. 23 as a "Week of Solidarity with South Korean People Fighting against Imperialism for Unification of Korea" in order to condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi stooges for the terror and brutal atrocities and to express solidarity with heroic South Korean revolutionaries and patriots in their struggle.

Moreover, the main publications of various countries carried articles and commentaries censuring the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi henchmen for the murderous trial and voicing firm solidarity with the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The Feb. 8 issue of the "Pravda" carried an article under the title, "Let Us Save the Lives of South Korean Patriots," flaying the thrice-cursed suppressive act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the South Korean patriots.

The Indian paper "EVENING VIEW" issued a special edition introducing a statement of the Chairman of All India Democratic Party with a detailed report of the struggle of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their fascist suppression. The paper strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea.

The Congo (B) Radio aired on Feb. 6 a commentary exposing the strengthened repressive atrocities by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and also highly praising the cause of the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries.

Many readers of the People's Korea also sent to the U.S. Government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet

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Miserable Plight of S. Korean People

The South Korean people are now languishing under increased suppression, exploitation and poverty and are suffering from hunger, under the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and as a result of the nation-selling acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Increasing oppression of the people on a much broader scale, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are stepping up the militarization of the South Korean economy by facilitating "induction of foreign capital" and collecting "domestic captital" under the call of "modernization" and the "Five-Year Plan." They are undisguised in frantic new war provocation machinations, indeed.

According to data published by the puppet clique, the Pak Jung Hi clique last year levied taxes amounting to about 200,000 million *won*, or seven times more than in 1962 and plan to increase to 260,000 million *won* this year.

How harsh the tax collection by the puppet clique is to be seen in the fact that the South Korean workers have to pay their wages for three to four months as taxes in every year and that the South Korean peasants are robbed of an annual average 1,000,000 *suk* (1 *suk* is 150 kg) of grain in direct taxes. As a result, 50-60 per cent of the total revenues of the puppet clique budget is composed of the plunder by indirect taxes on the people.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have exploited harshly South Korean people through their predatory policy.

As a result of the excess issue of bank notes, the prices of commodities jumped about four times during the 1961-1967 period, rising about 3,500 times in 22 years after the Liberation, according to the puppet "Korean Bank."

Present South Korea is crowded with seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed, two million starving farming households, two million children beggars and 2.1 million tuberculous patients.

South Korean workers are compelled to work 15-16 hours a day at the construction places of military bases, military roads and harbors. Owing to such laborious work, workers suffer from occupational diseases including pneumonia in less 1-4 years after beginning the work, and coal workers are incapacitated only in six years and have to leave the work.

Small and medium enterprises comprise 98.3 per cent of all the enterprises in South Korea. Between 3,000-4,000 enterprises of them are on the brink of ruin every year because of shortages of operational funds and raw materials and difficulty in selling their products, and the average operation rate of the remaining enterprises is 40-50 per cent.

Clamouring for "saving money" and so on, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique make it a rule to plunder a greater half of the total amount of money to be paid for the agricultural products which the scoundrels purchase from the peasants at a price 20-30 per cent lower than their production cost. In this manner, the scoundrels plundered 80,000 million *won* in 1967 and 120,000 million *won* last year.

The total amount of debt peasants owe to usurers increased by 73,000 million *won* last year as against 18,300 million *won* in 1961 and the puppet authorities also recognized that 62.5 per cent of farming households were leading a "red ink" life.

Besides, the scoundrels have forcibly turned about 100,000 *jungbo* of land owned by peasants into military bases and illegally requisitioned more than 700,900 civilian buildings and seized several million pieces of private property. The brigands have dragged over 600,000 South Korean youths and men into the puppet army as cannon fodders of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in their new war provocation maneuvers. Over 50,000 officers and men of the puppet army have already been forced to go to the shambles of the Vietnam war and die a dog's death as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Around the start of this year, a certain South Korean daily reported that the number of poor households in South Cholla Province totaled 288,000 and over 40,000 farming households could not eat rice at all, resulting in extreme malnutrition.

The war policy and policy of fascistization by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have brought immeasurable misfortunes and tribulations to the South Korean people are now only evoking greater indignation and hatred among the people.

All these facts show that there is no other choice left to the South Korean people but to rise up in the heroic anti-U.S., national salvation struggles and fight for national unification.

An impoverished South Korean family at a meal

Japanese Militarism, Sworn Enemy of Korean People

The March 1 Popular Uprising was a nation-wide struggle the Korean people heroically waged for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists who began to stretch their fangs of aggression toward Korea from the closing decades of the 19th century, turned Korea into their complete colony in 1910 and set up a system of a most barbarous fascist rule to carry out the most wicked colonial rule by force from the first days of the occupation.

This was shown in the fact that the number of those arrested by the military police and police numbered over 52,000 in 1912 and more than 142,000 in 1918, according to Japanese imperialist statistics. In addition, a large number of Korean patriots were shot to death by the Japanese Army or massacred by military police and police.

Korea became a dark land where repression, slaughter, plunder and poverty prevailed and the whole of Korea was stained with the blood of Korean people.

At last, the broad masses of Korean people who rose up on Mar.1, 1919 destroyed Japanese imperialist colonial organs and executed the oppressors in defiance of the brutal suppression by armed Japanese imperialist military police and police, chanting their slogans "Long live the independence of of Korea!" "Japanese and Japanese Army, get out!" and so on.

According to a report of the Japanese imperialist authorities, uprisings and demonstrations in Korea numbered 1,491 during three months from Mar. 1 to the end of May, 1919 and over two million Korean people took part in them.

Terror-stricken by the powerful advance of the masses, the Japanese imperialists arrested or imprisoned participants in the uprising and butchered them on a large scale.

According to a report of the Japanese imperialists, 7,509 Koreans were slaughtered, 15,961 wounded and 46,948 arrested in Korea during the first three months after the uprising.

The March 1 Popular Uprising gave a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook their colonial rule to its foundations.

Following the March 1 Popular Uprising, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism spread rapidly in Korea, and the struggles of workers and peasants were activated. Besides, the anti-Japanese struggles of the people such as the June 10 Manse (Hurrah) Incident and the Kwangjoo Students Movement occurred.

Without any united leadership led by a correct revolutionary theory, however, these struggles ended in failure and were crushed by severe oppression by the Japanese imperialists.

The ardent desire of the Korean people for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland was realized only through the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggles which were organized and waged in the 1930's by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

After the Liberation, the Korean people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggles got rid of poverty, fully won their rights and established a free and prosperous socialist fatherland in the northern half of the country under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

On the other hand, South Korea has been converted into a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, the malicious enemy of the Korean people, for invasion of the whole of Korea and other parts of Asia.

Stationing their 60,000-strong army and constantly maintaining a 600,000 strong puppet army in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are utilizing all the human and material resources of South Korea for their aggressive military aims.

With a view to utilizing more effectively South Korea for aggression on Asia, the U.S. imperialists instigated Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to wind up the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" in 1965, thereby knocking them together and virtually formed a tripartite military alliance among them.

Today, the Japanese militarists are supplying large quantities of military materials and equipment to the Pak Jung Hi clique to provoke a new war in Korea, while frequently dispatching to South Korea their military panjandrums and brass hats.

Meanwhile, they have held a series of closed-door talks including the "ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference" and laid a foundation for aggression on South Korea, directly worming themselves there.

Japanese monopoly capitalists now hold 100 percent of the bonded processing industries, 100 percent of the vinyl chloride industry, 80 percent of the shipbuilding industry and 100 percent of the automobile assembly industry, and are expanding their penetration into other economic domains.

South Korea has now been converted into a dual colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemies, as a result of the intensified schemes of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi bandits, the faithful running dogs of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, are strengthening their fascist suppression of the patriotic people of South Korea, more than ever before, while having left no stones unturned to prepare a new war on the instructions of their masters.

The criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi scoundrels are drawing the national indignation of the South Korean people, and their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is gaining in scope and strength with each passing day.

The patriotic struggles of the South Korean people against foreign aggressors and their henchmen such as the October Popular Resistance in 1946, the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960, the March 24 Struggle in 1964, the June 3 Struggle of the same year and the August Struggle in 1965, delivered a bitter blow at the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

With boundless adoration and reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, today South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are waging the anti-U.S. national salvation struggles in various forms including the armed struggles.

Ever-victorious is the just cause of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are putting up the vigorous struggles for freedom, liberation and national unification along the road to revolution indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Sinister Aim of Warmaniac Nixon's Junket to West Europe

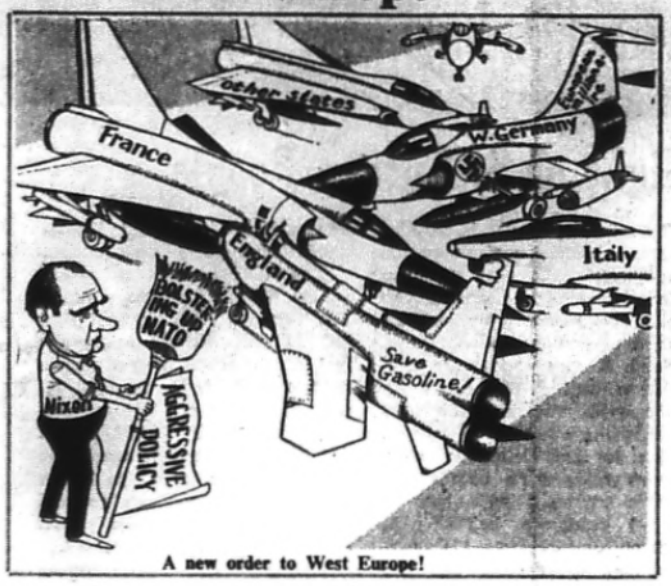
Nixon, no more than one month after being sworn into White House office, set out on a trip abroad to visit around his allies, before having time to settle down to his work. This tells how blindly this rascal is seeking to step up the policies of aggression and war.

Nixon, a notorious warmaniac, who has appeared on the scene as the new boss of U.S. imperialism at a time when he finds himself in the worst ever straits at home and abroad, made it plain in his socalled "inaugural address" January 20 and later statements that he would pursue more adventurous policies of aggression and war in an effort to tide over the difficulties which his predecessors had found more than their match and deliver U.S. imperialism from the bog of hopeless crisis.

Nixon, the warmaniac, in his socalled "inaugural address" and at the February 6 "press conference," did not conceal his intention to all the more intensify war provocations and brigandish aggression against socialist countries and national liberation movements, taking the "policy of strength" as the main point of the foreign policy of aggression.

Raving that he would not ignore Asia, Nixon, the warmaniac, made it clear that he would keep the spearhead of aggression directed against Asia, following the footsteps of Johnson and self-exposed his wild design to provoke another war of aggression in the Near and Middle East against the Arab peoples.

Nixon who has thus brought into the open during one month of office his scheme to intensify war provocations and brigandish aggression against the socialist countries and national liberation movements, is now working to carry



A new order to West Europe!

it into practice. The latest West European trip of this rascal was the first step in this.

As Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, **"It holds an important place in the U.S. imperialist strategy to induce all forces of reaction to oppose socialism and the national liberation movement."**

Unable to face the socialist and other revolutionary forces single-handed, U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of modern imperialism, is at pains to go ahead with its policies of aggression and war by setting in motion its junior imperialist allies and satellites.

The U.S. imperialists take the "NATO" and other military blocs as their main tools for attaining their aim of aggressive war. They are trying to control the member nations of these military blocs politically, economically and militarily through the blocs.

But the "NATO" is torn asunder today by the sharpening inner contradictions.

It is under this situation that Nixon, the notorious rascal set out on the West European trip. It is clear that his tour of the "NATO" nations was aimed at allaying the discontent and antipathy with the U.S. imperialists and smoothing out the daily growing contradictions among them, thus putting fresh muscles into the "NATO" and giving it a shot in the arm.

What merits special attention in Nixon's West European tour is that this rascal went to West Berlin at a time when the West German militarists were up to a dangerous provocation in West Berlin with the hullabaloo that they would hold the "Federal Assembly" of West Germany in West Berlin and elect the West German "President" there.

Nixon has it in mind to actively egg the West German militarists on to this grave provocative act.

Realities call for frustrating the vicious schemes of the enemy for aggression and war by heightening vigilance against every move of Nixon, the notorious warmaniac who has appeared on the scene as the new boss of U.S. imperialism, and for further intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

(Continued from page 5)

regime statements bitterly protesting against the murderous trial.

As mentioned above, the public opinion denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the fascist suppression is rising higher all over the world. These have dealt a telling blow at the enemies.

Expressing our wholehearted thanks to the progressive people of the world for extending positive support to South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, we are convinced that all the political parties, social bodies of various countries, and international organizations will, in future, too, voice militant solidarity with the struggles of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The Korean people will surely force the U.S. imperialists to get out of South Korea, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi clique, and attain the cause of national unification under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

S. Korean Children Hold Anti-U.S. Demonstration Denouncing U.S. Imperialists For Shooting Four Children

The children of the Koomi "Primary School" in Koomi *eup*, Sunsan county, North Kyongsang Province, held an anti-U.S. demonstration on February 25, resented by the atrocity of the U.S. imperialist wolves who fired shotguns at four children of this school, according to a radio report from Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea.

That day the children of the school marched along the street, carrying streamers bearing anti-U.S. slogans and denouncing the crime of the U.S. imperialist wolves, the sworn enemy.

The anti-U.S. demonstration of the angry children plunged the whole town of Koomi *eup* into a vortex of blazing indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the enemy.

It was reported that the people of the town looking at the demonstration of children were burning with indignation and resentment against the U.S. imperialist human butchers.

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist wolves fired shotguns at innocent children in this school, on February 22, according to a radio report from Seoul. This thrice-cursed atrocity has evoked surging national indignation among the entire Korean people at the U.S. imperialist murderers, the sworn enemy.

That day Shumannit (transcribed from Korean) and four other U.S. imperialist wolves of the 3rd Air Force detachment of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in Oikwan, North Kyongsang Province, who were gadding around in a hill in Bisan *dong*, carrying shotguns "fired guns point-blank at four children" when the beasts saw them sitting in the sun on empty stomachs.

Owing to this diabolical atrocity the four children, each 12 years old, hit by bullets, are now in a critical condition.

The U.S. imperialists whose nature is aggression, murder and pillage have perpetrated and are perpetrating all kinds of hideous atrocities without letup — shooting people to death, driving cars over them, strangling and stabbing women to death, etc. — in all parts of South Korea since they crept into South Korea for aggression, murder and pillage. The U.S. imperialist wolves drenched the whole streets of South Korea with the blood of people.

Korean people will never tolerate the thrice-cursed atrocities of the U.S. imperialist beasts, the sworn enemy.

The parents of the four children hovering unconscious between life and death are grinding their teeth with wrath and the villagers of Bisan *dong*, Koomi *eup*, Sunsan county, and the entire people of South Korea are burning with the anti-U.S. sentiments, determined to take 100-fold, 1,000-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist murderers, the ferocious enemy.

This mass anti-U.S. demonstration of the children in Koomi *eup* shows that the national resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have imposed all sorts of indescribable hardships and sufferings upon the people, ceaselessly committing violence, pillage and murder is surging fiercely not only among the grown-ups of broad sections but among the children.

Readers of "People's Korea" Continue to Denounce U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Gang For Fascist Atrocities

The readers of the People's Korea the world over are actively joining the peoples of the whole world who value social justice and peace in denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their murderous trials of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tai of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, and in demanding an immediate release of the South Koreans.

A rash of letters from the readers are flooding the office of the People's Korea in which they express firm support to and militant solidarity with the fighting South Korean people.

Here are some of them:

Dr. Victor Frankl, professor at the University of Vienna, Austria, sent on Feb. 21 protest letters to the U.S. State Department and the South Korean "Blue House."

Severely condemning the fascist suppressive measures by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi brigands, Dr. Victor Frankl declared in the letters:

"In the name of humanity and the principle of law, which is accepted in all civilized states, that nobody should be sentenced to death because of political delicts, I ask Your Excellency to intervene in the cause of Kim Jong Tai, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and four of his companions, who were sentenced to death because of their patriotic and revolutionary activities."

An Indian reader S. R. Shekher, Madras, scathingly condemned in his letter to the People's Korea the latest fascist atrocities by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean patriots, saying, "I condemn the death sentences imposed on Comrade Kim Jong Tai, leader of the United Revolutionary Party of the city of Seoul, and four of his comrades."

Thoroughly exposing the past crimes by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique against the Korean people, the letter stressed: "The people of the southern half of Korea have no alternative but to courageously fight, weapons in hand, against the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, for their right to exist, for democratic freedom and for the independent reunification of their country."

He went on to express firm conviction that the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people will win final victory.

He said:

"I also protest against the sentences of life imprisonment imposed on a group of South Korean patriots for their activities in favour of the reunification of Korea and against U.S. imperialist domination in South Korea.

I denounce the sanguinary suppression and brutalities of the U.S. imperialist murderers and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and demand the immediate release of the South Korean patriots.

This intolerable hostile act and challenge shall not be permitted. Justice and human progress shall triumph.

Death to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique! Victory to the South Korean patriots!!

U.S. imperialism will lose! South Korea shall win!!"

Your Instant Action and Help Urgently Needed

Your instant action is urgently needed to win an earliest release of an ardent patriot and revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Tai and many other South Korean patriots from the danger of death!

The shameless U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are about to execute them for their patriotic activities.

On Jan. 25 at the murderous trial, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique sentenced to death Kim Jong Tai, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party and four others and to heavy penalties up to life imprisonment his wife and 24 others.

During a two-month period from the end of last November, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi lackeys, wielding the notorious "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law," imposed a death sentence upon 14 South Korean patriots, life imprisonment 11 and heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment 61, 86 in all, who were alleged to have been involved in a series of framed-up "cases" such as the "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party, the "case" of Imja Island and the "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party.

The blood-thirsty scoundrels went as far as to murder in cold blood on Jan. 25 Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party who was an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary fighter.

The fascist suppressive brutalities against Kim Jong Tai of the United Revolutionary Party and other South Korean patriots constitute an intolerable hostile act against the entire Korean people and an impermissible challenge to the peoples of the whole world who value justice and human progress.

Please join us in denouncing the U.S. imperialist murderers and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and getting released Kim Jong Tai and other South Korean patriots as soon as possible!

Please dispatch a letter to the People's Korea for publication, demanding the immediate release of the South Korean patriots and condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their sanguinary suppression!

The People's Korea

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo Japan
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